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as a disaffirmance of a number of decided cases, among them one in his own circuit, *Hunt Fruit Packing Co. v. Cassidy*, 64 Fed. Rep. 585. This is but one of the many instances of the necessity for a revision and new edition of Mr. Walker's excellent work. Since the third edition appeared in 1895, Congress has enacted six statutes amending the patent laws. These facts together with the great reputation of Mr. Walker as a practicing patent attorney, a lecturer on the patent laws, and the author of the three former editions of this estimable work, render the 4th edition of Walker on Patents an invaluable addition to the library of every patent attorney in the country.

C. B. W.

The Bankruptcy Act of 1898, Annotated and Explained. By John M. Gould and Arthur W. Blakemore. Little Brown and Company, Boston. 1904. Buckram, pp. 263.

The title appearing on the cover is somewhat misleading. "Gould and Blakemore on Bankruptcy" naturally leads one to expect within its covers a treatise on the subject. The work is a copy of the Act of 1898 and Amendments, together with the General Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy, all of which, accompanied by marginal notes and an index, can be obtained by addressing a request to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The particular value of the volume under review, however, consists in the annotations at the end of each section. Here the cases that have construed the respective sections, together with brief statements of their holdings, are carefully collected. A work of this kind has been greatly needed, and as the authors have filled this want in an adequate manner, we feel that they deserve the sincere appreciation of those who must cope with the none too lucid provisions of the Bankruptcy Law.

J. H. S.

The Police Power. Public Policy and Constitutional Rights. By Earnest Freund, Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law in the University of Chicago. Callaghan & Company, Chicago. 1904. Sheep, pp. 819.

The law of the police power is still in its formative stage. For some time the need of an adequate work upon the subject has been felt. This want has now been supplied by the work under review. The author has treated the subject in a manner worthy of its importance and interest, and his work should very materially contribute to a more correct understanding of this branch of the law.

The author has divided his work into three parts. The first develops the idea of the police power, discussing its methods of operation, and showing its relation to the federal government. The second part has to do with the economic interests relating to the

conditions of production and distribution of wealth. This is very uncertain ground and the author recognizes the difficulty of the situation. It is a serious question how far the constitutional right of liberty of contract controls the police power. The chapters in this division on the protection of laborers, combinations of laborers, combinations of capital, and on corporations are timely, and add much to the value of the work. The third part deals with the fundamental rights under the police power, being treated under the three main heads of liberty, property and equality.

The book is well written and the author deserves great credit for the clear and comprehensive manner in which he has treated the subject.

J. J. F.

The Conveyance of Estates in Fee by Deed. By James H. Brewster. Boobs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1904. Sheep, pp. 607.

Professor Brewster, we understand, has been engaged in writing the manuscript of this book for more than seven years. He does not tell us so in his preface, but modestly states that "those most familiar with this important part of real property will most readily conceive the difficulties in treating it within the compass of a single volume." All must appreciate this difficulty, and those who read the work will admire the manner in which the author has performed the task.

The topics are discussed in the following order: alienation in general; the chief methods of voluntary alienation; different kinds of deeds; the date; the parties; recitals; the consideration; the operative words; the description of the property; exceptions; reservations; conditions; covenants—for title—other than for title; signing; sealing; attestation; acknowledgment; delivery; the conveyance of the real estates of infants—of persons of unsound mind—of married women; the homestead in conveyancing; capacity of corporations to purchase and convey real property; capacity of aliens; capacity of convicts; disability of grantor arising from adverse possession; the examination of title, and registration of title.

In commending the author's achievement, we should not overlook the excellent work of the publishers. They have had the book printed in large type with generous spacing between the lines. This feature, which we cannot praise too much, is often overlooked. The lawyer's eyes ought not to be put to the constant strain of following lines so closely set that he must often use a pencil to follow them. Law printing should advance with the progress of general publication, which has a view to the comfort and eyesight of the reader.

The profession will doubtless give "Brewster on Conveyancing" the welcome it deserves, as shedding new light upon a subject covered with the dust of obscure and minor treatment by other text writers, and will eventually raise it to the position of a standard work.

J. H. S.